FROM

ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ENGLAND.

tion of the Cabinet-Disraell's Elect

LONDON, June 14, 1868. It is now generally understood that the Ministry will make an appeal to the country on the questions at issue between them and the House of Commons.

The following is the programme which the govern-ment has decided upon:—Parliament is to be dis-solved in October. Writs will then be issued for the elections, which will take place during the month of November, and on the 9th of December the meeting

It is announced that ex-Governor Eyre, of Jamaica will contest the seat of John Stuart Mill, the member flament from Westminster, London, in the coming election.

PORTUGAL.

American Naval Repairs.

LISBON, June 14, 1868.
The United States steamer Shamrock, which realeak at sea, has completed her repairs and sailed for New York.

TURKEY.

Foreigners as Landed Proprietors

London, June 14, 1868.

The Sultan and his new Cabinet are maturing a pian to permit persons of foreign birth residing in Turkey to legally hold property, which right is to be guaranteed by treaties with foreign Powers.

BELGIUM.

The Farragut Bauquet.

BRUSSELS, June 14, 1868. A grand banquet was given to Admiral Farragu and the officers of his staff last week by the United lister, Mr. Sanford. The officers of Stat

GERMANY.

Count Bismarck's Health.

BERLIN, June 14, 1868. The statement has been made and is now authoritire from office for a period of three months, solely for the restoration of his health, which has been greatly impaired.

MEXICO.

More Secession Reports from the Northern States of Mexico—Gloomy Aspect of Affairs. San Francisco, June 13, 1868.

Montana brings one hundred and sand Mexican dollars from Mazatlan Reports were prevalent there of a scheme for the ecession of the Northern Mexican States. Foreigners give a gloomy description of the condition of

OREGON.

The Democratic Majority in the State-The Heaviest Vote Ever Polled-Complexion of

SAN PRANCISCO, June 13, 1868. A despatch from Oregon reports that the majority for Smith, democrat, for Congress is between twelve and thirteen hundred. The official count in the counties next to Idaho give unexpectedly large democratic majorities. The total vote of the State was nearly twenty-two thousand, the largest ever polled in the State. The Senate stands, twelve democrats ten republicans; the Assembly, twenty-eight demo-crats to nineteen republicans.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Election Returns-The Democrats Ahead

CHARLESTON, June 14, 1868. The election returns, now complete from the thirty one districts of South Carolina, indicate that the radicals have carried fifteen and the democrats sixeen districts.

PENNSYLVANIA.

le in Philadelphia-A Man Knocked Down and Fatally Injured for Jocularly Making an Unfeeling Remark-He Dies in a

PHILADELPHIA, June 14, 1868. Yesterday afternoon, as the steamer from Smith's island, a pleasure resort in the middle of the Delaware river, was crossing over to Chestnut street wharf, there was some contention among passengers, owing to the crowded condition of the boat. A large number of children was aboard, and one passenger, named Newton Stewart, made use of an expression that if the children were drowned there would be seats enough for men and women. The remark, though unfeeling, was only used in jocular way; but when Stewart reached Front and Chestnut streets on his way home he was ap-Chestnut streets on his way home he was approached by the father of one of the children, who in a great state of excitement rushed up to Stewart and cried, "You would drown my children, would you?" and struck him a powerful blow in the face, which felled him to the earth. Stewart's head came violently in contact with the curbatone, breaking his skull and otherwise fatally injuring him. He died a few hours afterwards at the station house, after bleeding profusely from the mouth and cars. His assailant, who made his escape, wore a velvet cap and a large black moustache. Deceased was very respectably connected, but had not lived with his wife since he served in the late rebellion. He is represented as having been a quiet, inoufensive man, and, until a recent period, not given to the use of ardent spirits. Lately he came into a share of his father's estate and spent \$5000 during the past week on spreeing.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14, 1868. At about one o'clock this morning Henry Jackso was stabbed in the right side by a man named Buck, in the lower part of the city, and seriously wounded. Buck surrendered himself to the police authorities and the wounded man was taken to the hospital.

Death of Timothy Heenan from the Effects of His Wounds. PHILADBLPHIA, June 14, 1868.

Timothy Heenan died at the Pennsylvania Hospital at four o'cleck this (Sunday) afternoon in consequence of the wounds received in the afray on Friday at midnight. His brother, John C. Heenan, was with him yesterday and to-day. The coroner's inquest will be held on Tuesday.

CALIFORNIA.

Departure of the Golden City from San Fran-

cisco With \$850,000 in Treasure.

San Francisco, June 13, 1868.
The Pacific Mail steamship Golden City sailed for Panama to-day, carrying 235 passengers and \$550,000 in treasure for New York.

CUBA

Sugar Market—Provisions—Freights—Lumber Trado—Exchange Quotations.

HAVANA, June 13, 1868, The following are the closing prices of merchan ise for the week ending to-day:-

The sugar market is dull and prices are nominal kolasses market is active and prices are firmer.

Molasses market is active and prices are firmer.

Freights are declining; exports inactive; per box sugar to Northern and Southern ports, \$1 75 a \$2; per hhd. sugar to Northern ports, \$5; per hhd. molasses to Northern ports, \$5; per hhd. sugar to Souther ports, \$7 60.

Land, 17%C. a 18C., in therees, and 19%C., in 26; lt. tins. Bacon scarce at 17%C. per lb. Hams plentiful at 18C. for sailed, and 21C. for sugar cured. Onlons, \$6 per bbl. Potatoes, \$6 per bbl.

Lumber is abundant at \$25 per 1,000 feet for white pine, and \$22 for pitch pine.

Exchange—On London, 11% a 11% per cent premium; on United States, in currency, 29% per cent discount; in gold, long sight % per cent discount; on Paris, 2 per cent discount.

FIRES.

Extensive Paint Factories in Wellesly and the Orphan Girle Home at Newton Centre, Mass., Destroyed.

The extensive paint factories of Henry Wood, Som & Co., in Wellesly, Mass., were burned this morning causing a heavy loss, against which there is an ince to the amount of \$75,000.

The Orphan Girls' Home at Newton Centre was destroyed by fire about three o'clock this afterno while the inmates were at church. A barn beloing to the establishment was also destroyed. 'fire is supposed to have been the work of an cendiary. The loss is not ascertained.

WEST POINT.

Arrival of the Annapolis Cadete and Their Vessels—The Diplomas to Be Awarded To-Day, and the Grand Hop to Take Place

WEST POINT, June 14, 1868. About ten o'clock this morning the naval cadets, numbering about three hundred and twenty, arrived in their vesseis—the Savannah, (fourteen guns), the Macedonian (sixteen guns), and the Dale (ter guns). The vessels were towed up the stream by the tugboat General Sheridan, and dropped anchor op-posite this place near the new landing. The cadets seem to be in very good spirits and are very desirous of visiting the Post to-day, but they will not be allowed to go ashore in a body until to-morrow, when with all the honors. The vessels are in splendid condition, notwithstanding the fact that they experienced very rough weather during their seven

experienced very rough weather during their seven days' voyage from Annapolis. The decks shine like polished steel and everything is in shipshape order. The authorities here called on the commander of the squadron this afternoon, and were received with great courtesy, although no gunpowder was noisily used as a salute, to-day being Sunday, and the middles are being taught to respect it.

The following is a list of the officers of the Savannah:—Lieutenant Commanders—E. O. Matthews, commanding; Ed. Terry, ex officio; G. C. Remey, S. D. Greene, J. O'Kene, S. P. Giriette, W. S. Sampson, J. H.-Cooper. Burgeon—J. C. Nelson. Paymaster—F. Foison. Chaplain—Mr. McLaren.

The names of the officers of the Macedonian and Dale were published in the Herald this morning.

The diplomas will be awarded the graduating class to-morrow by General Grant, and an oration will be delivered by Professor Cappée, Secretary of the Board of Visitors. To-morrow night the grand hop will be had in the Mess Hall, at which the middies will assist.

Arrangements for the Reception of the Visiting Midehi

WEST POINT, June 14—8 P. M.
The formal reception of the midshipmen will take
place to-morrow. Many of them obtained permission to go ashore to-day, and have been fraternizing in the most brotherly manner with the cadets, who are extending to them every courtesy of which they are capable. The blue and gray jackets are seen in pairs in every nook and corner of the post, while the officers of the fleet are being entertained by the officers of the Academy. The following order relating to the reception was read at parade this evening:—

the reception was read at parade this evening:

SPECIAL ORDERS—NO. 68.

HEADQUANTERS U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY,
WEST FOINT, N. Y., June 14, 1863.

First—In honor of the arrival of the practice deet of the
United States Naval Academy at this post, a salute of twentyone guns will be fired from Battery know at nine A. M.
omorrow, under the direction of the instructor of artillery.

Second—The Academy and military staff will assemble at
the Superintendent's quarters at sleven A. M. to-morrow to
receive the officers of the practice deet. The Board of Visitors and officers of the army and navy visiting at the post
are respectfully invited to be present.

Third, The examination and all accademic duties will be
suppended to-morrow.

ispended to-morrow.

By command of Brevet Brigadier General PITCHER.

EDWAYD C. BOYSTON, Brevet Major and Adjutat At haif-past two in the afternoon the entire corps of cadets will proceed under arms to the landing, whence, after being received with all the honors by the fleet, they will escort the midshipmen to the parade ground. On their arrival the ceremony of awarding the diplomas will be had and the oration delivered.

The cadet graduates are ordered to remain here un-til the fleet leaves, which will be in about one week. The graduating sermon was delivered to-day by Professor French. It did not materially differ from

RIOT IN THE FOURTEENTH WARD.

At 121 Mulberry street, the police report, a liquor store kept by Matthew Reynolds is a resort of desperate and dissolute characters, who, of course have very little regard for law or life. Yesterday morning Reynolds was being arrested by officer McNamee, of the Fourteenth precinct, when he turned upon the officer and beat him badly. Officer Kelly went to the assistance of his fellow-officer and between them they managed to get Reynolds to the Tombs, where he was held to answer for the

assault in \$300 bail.

Last night again he was engaged, as reported, in slighting the Excise law by dispensing whiskey when Officer Lyman attempted to arrest him. But Reynolds was too much for the officer and the latter rapped for help. Officer Kane answered the call, as did also a number of roughs and desperadoes of the neighborhood, and these latter set upon the officers and handled them very roughly. Word was sent to the and handled them very roughly. Word was sent to the station house, and Captain Garland, with a platoon of men, hastened to the scene. Their arrival attracted a large crowd of men, women and children who, in this neighborhood have a peculiar antipathy to policemen, and who did not consider very much as to the mode of demonstrating their antipathy, and stones were made to fly in swift style and dangerous proximity to the officers' heads. Officers Hildebrand and Brady had by this time got hold of Reynolds and were marching him off when the crowd closed in on them and attempted to rescue the prisoner. Officer Brady drew his revolver and fired into the air. The crowd had no relish for "shooting sticks," and the "bark" of one quickly routed them and left the passage for the officers, with their prisoner, comparatively free. Reynolds and his mother were both secured and locked up. Several other parties were arrested, but could not be identified as ringleaders in the assault, and were, therefore, released. Officers Hildebrand and Lyman were very severely injured about the head by stones or missiles of some kind. Their wounds were dressed and they were sent home. Threats had been heard to the effect that the war on the officers would be renewed, but Captain Garland doubled the patrol in the vicinity of where the fight occurred, and the officers were well prepared to meet and baffle any attack that might be made on them. station house, and Captain Garland, with a platoon

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Base Ball Notes.

There has been a great deal of talk about Mr. Macdiarmid's umpiring in the Union-Yale game. The Yale folks think that he was correct in his judgments: the Unions think otherwise. He may have made some errors, but the Unions should not have lost their temper and loosed their tongues on the field. They know where to apply for redress if injustice

A game between the Dartmouth and Amherst College nines was played at Bellows Falls on Saturday for the champion ball of colleges, which was won by the Dartmouth Club, the score being 47 to 20. To-day the ball players in this neighborhood are anxious, no doubt, to hear from the tournament where the Atlantice "swing the club" for the United States against Canada. It is almost certain that the Canadians will lose the game and their friends their

There is an injunction on the bill for the National Association books. Who gets the money for the numerous advertisements in it?

The clerk of the weather has made a mistake, or he has been sleeping. "Linger in bitsaful repose," Mr. Clerk, for arrangements have been made for the following

Mr. Clerk, for arrangements have been made for the following MATCHES TO COME OFF.

June 15—Union, of Morrisania, vs. Star, on the Capitoline grounds, at three P. M.

June 15—Atlantic vs. Young Canadian, of Woodstock, C. W., at the Niagars Falls tournament.

June 16—Union, of Middlesex, vs. Star, of Pleasant-ville, Westchester county.

June 17—Mutual vs. Mohawk, Capitoline grounds.

June 17—Union, of Lansingburg, vs. Central City, of Syracuse, at Syracuse.

June 18—Cative Vs. Horiems, of New York, on the Oriental grounds, Jersey City.

June 18—Ravenswood vs. Alert, of Seton Hall College, at South Orange.

June 18—Active vs. Röse Hill, at Fordham.

June 29—Union, of Morrisania, vs. Mohawk, on the Capitoline grounds, at three P. M.

June 24—Active vs. Hariem. on the Capitoline

Capitoline grounds, at three P. M.
June 22—Athlete vs. Baltic, at Washington Heights,
at three P. M.
June 24—Active vs. Harlem, on the Capitoline

grounds.
_June 27—Star, of Pleasantville, vs. Harlem, at one

FIRE IN MULBERRY STREET.-At ten o'clock is night a fire occurred in a wood shed in the cellar of building No. 41 Mulberry street. The fire spread into the grocery store of Owen Rearn, first floor, damaging the stock about \$500; insured for \$1,000. The building is damaged about \$1,000; it is owned by John Hock and fully lusured.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Southern Conservatives for Chase. SAVANNAH, Ga., June 8, 1868. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

1868. INDIVERSE COMMERCIAL STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER

States? I answer, emphatically, all the conservative voters, including particularly the "old line whigs." What, then, is the duty of the democratic party? evidently is to unshackle itself and with burnish evidently is to unshabotic itself and with burnished armor enter the great contest upon a platform which will secure the votes of the reconstructed States and of true republicans in the other sections of the country. What shall the platform be † In a general sense, simply to recognize the new phases of the political condition and conform, not to the behests of obsolete issues, but embrace the striking overtures pre-sented by the march of events. These overtures point to the fundamental doctrine that the governnent consists of three co-ordinate departs ment consists of three co-ordinate departments, whose powers and duties have been made sacred by the interpretation of the framers of the constitution and of those who lived in the light emitted by their legislation. The reconstruction (such as it is) of the South must be admitted as an accomplished fact, and no attempt should be made to reopen the policy which culminated in negro suffrage, but a distinct announcement should be made that each State has the right under the constitution to regulate the question of suffrage. By a quiet acquiescence in this behalf it cannot be long before the evils of universal suffrage will suggest a remedy. In a few years the white element will largely proponderate and be composed of citizens from every State of the Union, who would not be long in determining every question affecting the interests of their race. It is the merest folly to assert that the negroes can ever control the South in any sense, although at present their co-operation with professed friends secures virtually what may be the interests of their incomes an ever control the south assert that the negroes can ever control the south any sense, although at present their co-operation with professed friends secures virtually what may be termed "negro domination." The negro is strict; a dependent and will finally affiliate with his whit a dependent and will finally affiliate with his welfar the sense of th

any sonse, although at present their co-operation with professed friends secures virtually what may be termed "negro domination." The negro is strictly a dependent and will finally affiliate with his white neighbors in all things appertaining to his weifare, because he will find, when not too late, that the Southern whites will secure him more substantial justice than those among them now, who use them as tools for self-promotion.

The platform should not be equivocal upon the subject of the national debt. Unlike the republicans, it should clearly state what is meant, so that when the question goes before the people it will require no explanation, but be so plain that even the ignorant negro can understand. Let it declare which bonds should receive gold interest and which should be paid in national currency, according to the democratic interpretation of the laws under authority of which they were issued. Platforms mean nothing unles the people can understand them. Your correspondent, being a native resident of the South, can, with the most solemn assurances, assert that the Southern people have never entertained or advocated the idea of repudiation in any shape; they are willing to bear their share of the responsibilities, but hope the taxes may be so reduced that their proportion will not be felt to the present extent. The South will vote for any candidate for President who entertains views similar to those embraced in this communication.

The democratic party can well afford to modify its former pretensions, be candid and yet not compromise its integrity or availibility to rescue the country from present evils. Would there be any sacrifice of principles in nominating Judge Chase for the Presidency? The only question of consequence about which there has been a difference was universal suffrage, which was settled by Congress in the interests of the negro. Now, then, let the difficulty be settled by referring the matter to the States, and therefore it need not be agitated in the canvass. Judge Chase and the demo

Letter from Governor English.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEW HAVEN, April 20, 1868. DEAR JUDGE-On account of my absence from some your very kind letter of 13th inst. did not reach me until this morning. I notice the use you make of my name in connection with the Presidency. I assure you it is a source of great satisfaction to me to know that any portion of my fellow citizens consider me at all in connection with that high and honorable position. But frankness on my part compels me to say, while I have never asked or sought any office, either of honor or profit, at the hands of my fellow citizens, nor do I crave any, still I am not insensible to the very distinguished honors that have been so generously bestowed on me, in all of which positions I have always endeavored to discharge the dutes imposed upon me in such a manner as I thought would conduce to the best interests of my State and country. All my public acts have become matters of history. Of them it does not become me to speak. I leave it for a kind and indulgent constituency to decide both of my acts and motives as well.

I have in all cases when consulted in regard to my being a candidate for either the office of President or Vice President, stated that I could not consent to the use of my name as a candidate for either position; all I ask is the privilege of laboring with our friends for what I think the best interest our whole country demands.

If I have ever done any act or acts that have been promotive of the public good, I feel more than compensated in the satisfaction I enjoy in feeling conscious of having done what I felt to be my duty.

I have the honor to be, with great respect and regard, your obedient servant. dency. I assure you it is a source of great satisfac-

I have the honor to be, with great respect and re-gard, your obedient servant, JAMES E. ENGLISH.

The Hon. GEORGE M. CURTIS.

Democratic Gains in South Caroline

The Charleston News of the 12th instant states that the full returns of the recent county elections come in with great irregularity and many of the returns received do not show the result with sufficient clearness to enable us to make a comparison of the vote with the vote of previous elections. Every disvote with the vote of previous elections. Every district, however, appears to have increased its democratic or conservative vote, the change in some districts being startling. Comparing the vote at the county elections with the vote upon the ratification of the new constitution we obtain the following fig-

	ures:-	1/21/12/20			
8		Maj. for	Rad. Maj.	Dem. Maj. Co. Eler.	Dem Gain
и	Darlington	2,019	1,331	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	69
9	Laurens	764		554	1.31
8	Chester	796	0.00	300	1.06
9	Orangeburg	1,790	1,547	C. 1789	24
88	Union	719	0783300	1,250	1.91
Я	Lancaster	88		200	11
	Kershaw	1,077		649	1.73
8		Maj. Agt. Co	n.		1757
ø	Spartanburg	6.8	Cárel	1,300	79
8	Oconee	140		250	11
	This is sure	ly encoura	ging, for it	proves th	at the
	white men of				
	ally forsaking conservative	g the Loy			

Political Notes.

A city contemporary announces that "nineeenths of the newspapers in Germany are in favor of General Grant, and so are all the liberal papers in France." A correspondent thereupon asks, "Why not have the Germans and French in Europe elect

Colonel Amos C. Babcock is the radical nor for Congress in the Ninth Illinois district. As the district gave something near eight hundred majority two years ago, there seems to be a strong probability that Colonel Babcock will be allowed to stay at home. Elijah McCarthy, who was the radical candidate or Congress in the Seventh Illinois district in 1862,

now supports his then successful opponent, John R. Eden, the democratic nominee for Governor. The radicals of the Seventh Indiana district, in convention at Lafayette, on the 11th instant, nomi-nated Hon. Godlove S. Orth for a fourth term in ongress. The vote stood for Orth 112, against 46 for General Lew Wallace, who thereupon took the

stand and pledged the nominee his support.

Hon. Michael C. Kerr, democrat, has been nominated for re-election to Congress in the Second Indiana district, and John S. Reid, of Connersville, is the emocratic nominee against Julian, in the Fourth Indiana district.

The democrats of the First Iowa district have nom-inated Thomas W. Claggett, editor of the Keokuk Constitution, for Congress. M. I. Mills, late Mayor of Detroit, will be

or of Michigan. William A. Moore, of Detroit, Chairman of the Michigan Democratic State Central Committee, will probably receive the Congressional nomination in the First district and O. W. Barnes is a candidate for the nomination against Mr. Blair in the Third dis

T. A. Plants declines a renomination for Represet

tative in Congress from the Fifteenth Obio district.

andidate for the democratic nomination for Gover-

The Lancaster (Pa.) Intelligencer—late Buchanan organ—opposes Chase's nomination and says the "chief competitors will be Pendleton, Hancock and Hendricks, with chances in favor of one of the two last named."

The Cleveland Heraid—radical—believes that Mr. Chase "but courts the destiny of Andrew Johnson, W. H. Seward. Doollitle, Dixon and others, in abandoning the great principles of his life, as he must, it apprehends, in seeking Presidential glory through RELIGIOUS.

PRESBYTERIAN REUNION MEETING.

es by Rev. Drs. Crosby, Adams,

Smith and Others—The Resolutions. sible of the importance of the moven augurated by the two General Assemblies of the terian Church recently in session, which had in view an organic union of the two Churches comnonly known as the Old and New School, John C. freen, William E. Dodge, Abner L. Ely and a number of others invited the ministers and members of these branches of the Presbyterian Church to mee last evening for prayer and conference in relation to the proposed basis of reunion at the church of Rev. Dr. John Hall, corner of Fifth avenue and Nineteenth street. The attendance was very large. Rev. John Hall, D. D., presided. Rev. Dr. Crossy then offered up a fervent prayer.

The presiding clergyman said it gave him pl ide over such a meeting land to be in the to preside over such a meeting man were present this evening and who would address the audience. The object of this reunion was to give encourage ment to the Caristian people who had represente them in the assemblies which had lately concludes the contraction of the contraction country. It was intended also that this meeting should make some positive contribution toward that consummation upon which the hearts of so many of the Lord's people had been set—reunion among the branches of the Prespyterian Church in these United States. Though the union would make a vasi of sentiment, especially in the two great branches to the desirableness of the union itself.

as to the desirableness of the union itself.

Rev. Dr. Adams then addressed the meeting, saying that the time had come in this movement when all the members of our churches and the ministry should be informed of the present condition of this great interest. This was a representative organization. The pastors with their representatives formed the prosbyteries. These made the general assemblies. Two years ago the general assemblies met in St. Louis, and measures were then taken to form a re-Interest. This was a representative organization. The pastors with their representatives formed the presbyteries. These made the general assemblies. Two years ago the general assemblies met in St. Louis, and measures were then taken to form a reunion. Fraternal relationships had already existed and delegates had been exchanged. There was a general conviction that the time had now come when the old causes of disruption had been removed, and that with the coming in of a new generation of members and clergymen it was felt very desirable to form a reunion. This was inaugurated by the Old School in a suitable resolution, which was responded to by the New School. A joint committee of thirty was appointed, but with very little confidence in the execution of anything definite. In 1368 it was recommended that the subject should rest for one year. The basis of the union on which the committees agreed was decided to be simply published without seeming to indicate anything compulsory. The reports will be published in accessible form. There were thirteen articles on which the basis of union was to be made. These had been almost unanimously approved by our general assemblies in Harrisburg, Albany and in other places. This was now to be overtured to our presbyters. During this year it was to be decided. It had been approved and endorsed by the highest judicial bodies of the country. If three-fourths of the presbyters in each branch approved of it it would be passed. It had never been thrown before them in this form until the present time. This was to be decided within the present time. This would not advocate the measure or frame any argument about it, but the time had now come when all should have their voice and will and testimony expressed and felt on this subject. This must affect vitaily the condition of our country and the kingdom of our lord. In view of the claims of the kingdom of our lord. In view of the claims of the kingdom of the lord was not about from them. The years to the present was to break the break but the

faith and of the same polity. They would always look with reverence on the Methodist Church. Yet it was not a proposition to unite this Calvinism with their Armenianism. It was a proposed idea unto those of Calvinistic faith. There was no difference of opinion on this subject. They agreed to amalgamate as they were already homogeneous. The difference was the question as to the single fact whether both bodies were equally and alike Calvanistic and Presbyterian. The question came then, are they as jealous of the old Westminster symbol? As the question marrowed down there was a far nearer approach to unanimity on the union. These two churches that were running on parallel lines might then work together. If this year rolled along under the guidance of the Most High and no embittered feeling was called up, they had been moved forward, and as a church they would present an undivided front in behalf of this great and needed union.

After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Skinner, Rev. Dr. Smith delivered an address. A hymn was then sung, when Rev. Dr. Hatfield offered a prayer.

THE RESOLUTION The following resolutions were then read by the Rev. Dr. Prime and adopted:—

Resolved, That whatever may have been the reasons for the disruption of the Presbyterian Church in the United the disruption of the Presupterian Church in the United States, we are fully consinced that such is the agreement in doctrine, order and polity between the two branches of this Church and so important is it for the advancement of the kingdom of Christ that the time has now fully come for tak-ing away the reproach of division and effecting an organic reunion.

ing away the reproach of division and effecting an organic reunion.

Resolved, That it is a matter of devout thankfulness to God that the two General Assemblies reconsity in seasion at Albany and Harrisburg have with such remarkable unaminity agreed upon the proposal of a basis of reunion to be sent down to the Presbyteries for their sanction.

Resolved, That we suggest to our brethren of those two branches of the Church, in all parts of the land, to meet together in their several regions to take into consideration with prayer and conference the proposed basis and give full expression of their views as to the desirableness of the consummation of the reunion, also that whenever it is practicable the Presbyteries and Synods occupying the same or adjacent ground should at their annual or semi-annual gatherings hold joint convocations to promote the same great object.

Rev. Dr. SUTPHEN remarked that the basis of reunion was reached only after a very patient debate.
No one spoke against ultimate reunion. The question at issue was not considered one of fact. There
was testimony produced to the effect that both were
equally and thoroughly Cavanistic. Only by questioning the veracity or capacity of the witnesses
could this be doubted. The sense in which these
standards were adopted was known to the world.
It was thought it would make it a latitudinarian
church either in principle or practice. But these
were easily explained away. Nothing new
would come in until the rounion. There
would only be a difference in adjectives. Nothing more would come in them than what were there
aiready. In the second place, there would only come in
what would be needed. The differences heretofore
were only philosophical. Dr. Guthrie had said, "If I
were in this country I would be in the New School,"
and Dr. Candish had said, "If I were in this country
I would be in the Old School." The history of the
Church called them to unite. Nelson, in the battle
of Trafalgar, called upon his forces to be one in action. This was necessary to the most successful
working.

George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, Mr. Carter and Rev. Dr. SUTPHEN remarked that the basis of reworking.

George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, Mr. Carter and a number of elders addressed the meeting, after which it adjourned.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher on Churches and Creeds.
In Plymouth church yesterday the Rev. H. W.

Beecher read the fifth chapter of Galatians and took for the text of his the twenty-second and twenty-third verses. He said he did not believe in churches nor in creeds, nor in special forms of divine worship, except and only so far as they or any of them might make better men. He could not find in the Gospels nor in the writings of the Apostles any command that places of worship should be adorned with highly finished works of art or painted walls or stained glass windows and all that sort of thing. With regard to churches and the various forms of creed he expressed himself as totally regardless. Some of those churches had good men in their communion, and not better than they ought to be, and the creed and organization of any church should be estimated as to worth according to the number of good men in its communion. The church that produces the greatest number of the best men was the church to which he would give the meed of his approval. Human institutions were of no avail in divine worship except in so far as good men resulted from their teachings. Organisations were instruments which should be regarded as instruments to be applied for the improvement and the raising of men to perfect manhood. The institution of fasting was a mere instrument. It might make a man better or it might not, it might make him a worse man if enforced under penalties, but whatever makes a man better and higher in the scale of true monhood was commendable. in creeds, nor in special forms of divine worship,

The New Catholic Cathedral in Bro It was announced from the altar in all the Catholic churches in Brooklyn yesterday that there would be no vespers in any of the churches on Sunday next, no vespers in any of the churches on Sunday next, in order that the people might avail themselves of the opportunity of witnessing the laying of the corner stone of the new cathedral, which will be laid with due ceremony on that afternoon. Archbishop McCloskey, of New York, will officiate and deliver the sermon upon the occasion, which will be one of considerable ectat among the Catholic community. The new cathedral, which was begun in 1896, is situated on a commanding eminence on the corner of Lafayette and Clermont avenues, the main entrance being on the former. It will be of the early English Gothic design of architecture, and will be perhaps the largest church edifice in the country, being 150 fact from front to rear and 184 feet in width

at the transcepts—that is, in breadth in the clear inside. On the principal front, on Lafayette avonue, two towers will rise to the height of 350 feet each, while a tower or spire 200 feet in height will be built at one end of each transcept. In the interior two rows of columns will be ranged on eliaby side, and these will be returned in the transcepts. The sanctuary, which will be constructed on a plan of unsurpassed grandeur, is safeet wide and \$5 feet deep, and will contain three altars. Then there is to be an oratory, or chapel of "Our Lady," one hundred feet long and eighty feet wide. There will be sikings for about four thousand persons in the edifice. The cost is estimated at about \$1,000,000. The foundation, which is of the most solid and durable nature, is now raised about

THE SPIRITUALISTS.

my Mathematically and Spiritually Considered-Brillient Project of Professor

Spiritualists at Dodworth Hall vesterday morning Spiritualists at Dodworth Hall yesterday morning that ever assembled anywhere except in Bédiam, and he, the professor, was the oddest professor that ever attempted to entertain even Tom o' Bediam with a lecture on astronomical topics. Furthermore, the odd professor regaled his motley audience with one of the motliest discourses ever hashed up from quips of philosophy and odd scraps of hallucination by a verifable denigen of Bediam just simply nation by a veritable denizen of Bediam just simply out on ticket of leave and bound to report to his keepers at the expiration of his furlough. Dodworth Hall was not crowded, though the Dodworth Hall was not crowded, though the listeners made up in oddity for what they lacked in numbers, as the professor made up in nonsense for what he lacked in the way of sense. He was a staring-eyed, pale-faced looking individuality, who sat behind the desk, with an unutterable solemnity in the way he brushed nis hair, and a generally unuterable solemnity in the way he moved himself about. A couple of eyes, unutterably solemn also, stared from a couple of sockets with dark gibbous moons just beneath—stared as if the owner were under imminent strain of some sort and as if they might, with a slight increase of strain, pop out of his head at any moment with a pop and fizz like that of a small rocket; and these the professor had a habit of roiling very carefully up into the top of his head, as the devil did his in Poe's tale of Mr. Damit, just by way of enforcing particular passages with the necessary solemnity.

The lecturer stated at the beginning that he pro-

lemnify.

The lecturer stated at the beginning that he proposed to clear up certain fallacies of popular belief relative to the constitution of the moon, after the manner of the system De Lunatico Inquirendo, of which Spiritualists were more or less the subjects. The moon was one of the heavenly bodies of which every member of the audience had heard, and this must be his excuse for limiting his remarks to the subject of its constitution. The popular fallacy that which Spiritualists were more or less the subjects. The moon was one of the heavenly bodies of which every member of the audience had heard, and this must be his excuse for limiting his remarks to the subject of its constitution. The popular fallacy that the body of this beautiful planet was composed of Limburger Kaese or of anything green had been wholly disproved by his investigations, and he felt at perfect liberty to assert, without being deemed in the lest degree dogmatic, that that luminary was not dissimilar in constitution to the planet Jupiter or to several others which in the course of his lunary and super-lunary travels he had visited. It was early in the season of 1887 that, finding his means of support on this planet rather uncertain, he (the Professor) conceived the brilliant idea of exploring the moon, principally with a view of bettering his condition, but with the ultimate purpose of founding a colony or retreat for indigent Spiritualists, should circumstances prove favorable. He had also, so he stated, some remote intention, having learned the language of its inhabitants, of making the trip lucrative by delivering a series of lectures before a certain scientific society, which he had understood to be located somewhere on the surface of that planet, on the constitution of the earth, the condition and habits of its inhabitants and their social organization. Accordingly, having written out his lectures, several large folios, and carefully ensconced the manuscript in his carpet bag, he began to look out for means of transit to the coveted planet. In this respect great facilities were afforded by the spirit of Dr. Franklin, President of the First Spiritualists' Society for the Obtaining of Useful Knowledge and otherwise very distinguished in spiritual circles, the growth of the Doctor advised him to apply to the Aeronautic Society in London, which he did, laying before the members of that association the main features of his project and the valuable contributions to sedence he expected to afford up they are on the average about three feet high, having very large round heads with a couple of horns in front and something resembling human faces on the back side of the cranium; that they aiways walk sidewise, like large odd looking crabs, with the face turned over the front shoulder as they walk; that they have very large protruding eyes, one on either side of the nose, which is broad, snowl-like and turns up at the end, in these respects resembling Spiritualisis; that they wear clothes of an exceedingly coarse and peculiar grass only found at the moon, woven together by a very simple process, and that they are on the whole a very intelligent race of oddites, greatly given to the study of metaphysics as, indeed, are some of our sublunary oddities. Upon the Professor states looks a great deal larger than the sun to the inhabitants of the moon, and makes it at night nearly as light as day there, they manifested most extravagant symptoms of joy, and at once took him into their condidence. With respect to their diet, the returned lunatic states that they subsist mostly on a species of porridge somewhat similar to oatmeal porridge, but having a slightly sweetish, though acrid taste. Some other matters relative to the duration of their days and nights, the geology, mineralogy and zoology of the country the Professor explained at length, having taken notes and accurate drawings on the spot, about the publication of which, however, the Professor as yet hesitates, lest his treatuse might be received as a hoax, though he intends to make overtures to the Historical Society looking to the delivery of series of lectures before that body and the ultimate donation of his notes and drawings to its valuable funseum of sistence on that pianet, which he avers is absolutely nothing—the materials for porridge growing wild in the woods and nobody possessing any particular tenure of landed property to enable him to bring suits in case of trespass or theft. Having no incomes, the inhabitants pay no income tax; having nothing to stea

NEW JERSEY.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE ERIE RAILROAD.—Be-tween tweive and one o'clock yesterday evening a man named John Bradiey, who was walking along man named John Bradiey, who was walking along the track near the Erie street crossing, was struck by the locomotive of an incoming train and severely injured. The train was stopped when the accident was discovered and the injured man was taken on the train and conveyed to the depot. A portion of the skull was laid bare, and the left leg was broken between the ankle and knee. He lingered until eleven o'clock yesterday, when he died. Deceased was a laborer, forty years of age, and resided as 387 South Eighth street, in this city. He leaves a wife and two children. Coroner Warren will commence an inquest to-day.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The usual anniversary exercises of the Sunday school attached to Third Presbyterian church took, place yesterday in that edifice. The children of three mission schools, besides a large gathering of adults, were also present. The exercises consisted of some beautiful singing and interesting addresses by Rev. Messra, Kempshall, of Elizabeth, Walter Condict, of this city, and Dr. Craven, the pastor of the church. The withdrawal of one of the mission schools, which henceforth will be under the care of a new church, was the occasion of a banner presentation from the parent school.

DROWNING ACCURRY. William Brandt. com-

positor in the office of the New Jersey Demokrat, was drowned yesterday afternoon, about five o'clock, while bathing with others in the Passaic river, between the iCemetery and Clarke's thread factory. As Mr. Brandt was reckoned a good swimmer it is thought he was seized with oramp. He sauk beneath the surface before aid was rendered. In attempting

ALMOST ANOTHER CALAMITY .- About six ast evening a horse and wagon, in which were two little children, belonging to Mr. Henry Dieffenbacher of No. 83 River street, bucked into the canal neather place, and had it not been for the exertions of officer H. D. Smith the children would have been drowned. It was only after breaking in the bottom of the vehicle that their rescue was effected. One of the little things was pretty badly hurt.

Orange. SUICIDE BY SHOOTING .- Mr. William H. Sage, real estate broker, doing business in New York, shot himself through the heart yesterday forenoon at his residence in this place. He was about fifty-eight years of age and leaves a wife and family. It is said the deceased was a monomaniac on religious matter.

BOOK OF SUMMER RESORTS. By Charles H. Sweet-ser: New York Evening Matt office.

This is one of the most useful American guide books which has yet fallen into our hands. The compilation is on the whole skilfully executed and the matter well condensed. In some points there is room for improvement; but we notice that the author intends without delay to issue another and im proved edition. As a handbook of American travel it cannot fail to become extensively popular.

GOING TO JERICHO: OR SERTCHES OF TRAVEL IN SPAIN AND THE EAST. By John Franklin Swift. A. Roman & Co.: New York and San Francisco. This is a readable book. It is gossipping and lively. Mr. Swift does not appear to have in any way specially prepared himself for the literary part of his task beforehand; but, aided by a fair amount of general information and gifted with good power of observation and a lively temperament, he has written a book which has many points of attraction. His description of Alexandria and Cairo is a go photograph, and its truthfulness will be admitted by every one who has visited Egypt. It is not the best work of the kind which we have read, but neither is it the worst.

AQUATIC.

The Shatemuc Boat Club in Another Race-Four Shells in a Race of Two Miles-Le Roy, of New Hamburg, the Winner-Time, 12 Minutes 19 Seconds. POUGHERSPRIN, June 14, 1868.

Aquatic matters are looking up hereabouts. The nembers of the Shatemuc Boat Club indulged in another grand matinee yesterday. The contestants were Irving Grinnell, D. LeRoy, G. C. Rivers and osevelt. These four are the crack pullers o the club. It will be remembered that they rowed in the first class race of the club last Saturday. That concluded to have it over again. Grinnell has many friends who believe he is the best ameteur arsman between New York and Albany, and they could not account for his being beaten by Le Roy one week ago, so they thought they would test the matter once more, and yesterday was the day set down for the second heat. The course rowed over was two miles long, which was three-quarters of a mile longer than the course of the week previous. The judges were Messrs. Lewis H. Livingston and E. L. Trudeau, of the yacht Louis, of New York, which vessel lay in the stream. Grinnell rowed in the paper boat Josie, Rives and Roosevelt in the cedar shell Elia. All of the tiny vessels are beautiful specimens of the medern shell, and seem so light that a pust of wind might capsize them. At about five o'clock the contestants commenced to get in line, with Roosevelt inside, Le Roy next, Rives third and Grianell outside. "Dominie" Corning, the president of the club, at this time stood on the dock at Vassar's brewery, waiting for the rowers to get into even line preparatory to giving the word. In a few momentathe muscular Christian shouted "Go." with all his force and they did go. It was a splendid start. Grinnell, with his noted long stroke, advanced to the lead, followed closely by Le Roy. Rives and Roosevelt also pulled with all their might, but they did not "get up" the stroke equal to Grinnell and Le Roy. The two latter pulled magnificently. Le Roy showed great endurance, and with his quick, short stroke was soon abreast of Grinnell. You have seen twe trotters neck and neck coming down the homestretch, straining every nerve for the lead. Welt, such was the case here. Side by side the two rowed for nearly a quarter of a mile, and the greatest excitement was visible. It was as good, honest puling a should have been continued in that way to the stakehoat h one week ago, so they thought they would test the the lead down the homestretch, winning the race in 12 minutes 19 seconds, Grinnell coming in about tem lengths behind in 12 minutes 39 seconds. Rives was third, but his time was not taken. Roosevelt gave up before reaching the boat house.

A large number of ladies and gentlemen witnessed the race, and salutes from steam whistles and the firing of cannon from the steam yacht Kitty and the sloop yacht Louis greeted the victor. Le Roy is a resident of New Hamburg.

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